[XLVth YEAR.] THE [No. 1749.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1780.

the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

NUMBER X.

THE sleeping spirit of our country has been roused by some late circumstance in the course of our affairs. It was indeed high time that it should be roused. We had well nigh kept the sleep of death, being within a point of losing that independence for which we have so long fought. Had it not been for the delay of the enemy in the reduction of Charles-town, the bravery of the continental troops, the alacrity, and almost unparalleled valour of the Jersey militia, in sustaining the inroad of Knyphausen, the restraint laid upon the movements of the enemy, by the superiority of the fleet of our friends, the enemy might have been in a fair way before this time, to have driven our little army from the field, and to extend their despotic empire over several of the middle states.

The danger is greatly lessened, now that we have known the danger; it arises not so much from the efforts of the enemy, as from our own indolence. We are now sensible of our remissness in council and in action; and vigilance succeeds to stupor, and heroism to a vain pillowing ourselves on the idea of a peace. But the mischief is, we shall soon be disposed to fall asleep again. We shall remit the steady stroke of the war, and lie ready to be bound with the chains of servitude.

It seems to me that in the public measures of this country, we have been disposed to take for general truths, to be applied to all cases, those words of the scripture, "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof," and "take no thought for the morrow, for the morrow will take thought for the things of itself." For otherwise why is it that, from the commencement of the war, temporary expedients alone have been adopted? Every year of the war has been thought to be the last, and provision has been made only for that year. To recount these instances of short sighted politics would be endless; these in public affairs will recollect them for themselves, and it will be a lesson to deter them from the like folly for the future.

It is proper that some regular system be adopted and pursued, which shall comprehend the economy of more than one campaign; that this summer we provide for the wants of next winter, and next winter for the wants of the succeeding summer; that each day be no longer left to depend on its own expedients. To look forward ought to be the conduct of every statesman. It is in vain to hope that the exertions of private virtue, however laudable, will yield more than a temporary support to our interests. Unless in the mean time a system in our finances is radically and fully established, these efforts will prove but a fever of the constitution; they will raise the spirits to flow for a while, but they will shortly subside, and leave paleness and languor behind them. Nay, if these exertions shall be a means to betray the public councils into security, leaving them to depend on these, the very excellence will be turned into bane, and it will be the language of experience, that it were better they had never been. Nothing but elastic vigour in the great springs of the machinery; nothing but the strength of the continent combined by the great belt that connects us; nothing but the resources of this country drawn forth into action, by the states met in congress, can possibly preserve our independence, and carry us through the war. The virtue of a country displayable in particular instances, forms often times the brightest page in history; but if it is not collected and preserved by the public authority, like powder set on fire, in the open air, it soon spends its force and operation.

The congress, and the legislatures of the several states must exert that power with which they are intrusted. What have we not suffered from the blameable negligence of some states, to send assistance early to the southward? The war which might have been terminated this campaign, has derived strength to exist several. What do we still suffer from the obstinacy and slowness of others, to adopt and comply with the late requisitions of congress? The wheels of public measures have been in all places well nigh at a stand, and shortly about to stop altogether. Great exertions are necessary to great exigences, and it will be happy for the people of this continent, if it may be true with regard to us, that, "as our day is, so shall our strength be."

AN ANTI-ANGLICAN.

A LETTER *from a lady in Philadelphia to her friend in this place.*

Philadelphia, June 20, 1780.

MADAM,

THE American women have long aspired to the honour of giving the soldiers of the continental army some public mark of the esteem they entertain of their virtue; They have manifested this disposition throughout the Thirteen United States. Many amongst them, desirous to render a subscription more general, more useful, and more uniform, have wished a plan to be agreed upon, and the manner of executing it to be generally known. Being one of the states neighbouring to the theatre of war, we have hastened to form the desired association; the success has answered our expectations, and there are few on this occasion who have not cheerfully given marks of their attachment to the cause defended by our brave soldiers. We are not unacquainted with the sentiments of the American women in the other states, and we hope you will not disapprove our sending you an account of the steps we have taken; such alteration may be made in these as the difference of places and circumstances may render necessary, but this account will serve at least to mark the outlines of a plan which we present to you.

The sentiments of an American woman were published in our Gazette of the 12th of this month; the day following several ladies assembled; it was proposed to have the city divided into ten districts, nearly equal in extent, and to invite three or four ladies in each of these districts to go to every house in their ward, to present to each woman and girl, without any distinction, a paper, one of which you will find enclosed. This proposal having met with approbation, forty ladies received their invitation; notwithstanding the fatigues and cares which it was natural to think would accompany such an employment, they were pleased with the task, and considered it as a great honour. Those who were in the country returned without delay to the city to fulfil their duty; others put off their departure; those whose state of health was the most delicate, found strength in their patriotism; one lady, full as anxious as the others to discharge the patriotic task, was unhappy at having an infant too young to leave, which she nursed herself, but was soon relieved from her distress by a lady who was not yet out of her chamber, generously offering to nurse it during her absence.

The day following the invitation, the ladies set out on foot; they went two or three together, as they found it most agreeable to themselves, observing to keep exactly in the ward assigned them; as the cause of their visit was known, they were received with all the respect due to so honourable a commission.

They have not omitted one house, not even those of the persons who from their religious principles would not take any part in the war. We cannot tell you what has been their conduct on this occasion, but will confine ourselves to assure you, that we are convinced that nothing is more easy than to reconcile a benificent scheme with a benificent religion. There were some individuals, with whose necessities we were acquainted, and we wished not to give them the pain of refusing; they guessed our intention, they prevented our asking them, and indigence itself discovered generosity in spite of poverty.

An aged woman, in circumstances not easy, had been omitted through forgetfulness in one of our districts; she came with tears in her eyes to present her offering, complaining at the same time with moderation, that she had not been admitted to the honour of uniting her feeble efforts to those of her fellow-citizens; we made her a visit to repair our fault; we found with her a niece who offered in the labours of her hands, telling us with as much grace as candour, that there might be presented to us richer offerings, but none with more good will.

A subscription so general and beneficent, we hope will produce the happy effect of destroying intestine discords, even to the very last seeds.

It is an honour to the women of America, as it evinces dispositions of reconciliation, which must greatly promote the public cause, and blast the hopes of the enemies of our country, whose expectations of conquest are more founded in divisions of America, than in any superiority of strength or courage. Whilst we are collecting a seasonable offering for the encouragement of the soldiers of the United States, we at the same time give some of our female fellow-citizens an opportunity of relinquishing former errors, and of avowing a change of sentiments by their contributions to the general cause of liberty and their country; being born Americans, they could not see so laudable a design in agitation, without desiring to partake the glory. A young girl offered us a small sum which she had just received; we requested her name; she refused to give it, under the pretext that the sum was too small; at length she told us her master was a tory; we informed her we knew of none such in America; she then gave us her name, telling us that she was proud to see it on our list; and though no person should be ashamed of so good a cause, others, from a principle of modesty, did not chuse to be named, we put their sums on our list without saying from whom it came. Several bachelors begged to have the honour of subscribing, thinking it the best means to recommend themselves to their favourite ladies; we did not refuse, but made them a visit to receive their offerings from their own hands.

I have been thus particular, as I know your feelings would harmonize with mine on the present occasion.

I sincerely wish you all happiness, and am,

Dear madam,

Your ever affectionate friend.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *April 18.*

At the court of St. James's, April 17, 1780.

PRESENT,

The KING's most excellent majesty in council.

WHEREAS since the commencement of the war in which Great-Britain is engaged by the unprovoked aggression of France and Spain, repeated memorials have been represented by his majesty's ambassador to the states general of the United Provinces, demanding the succours stipulated by treaty, to which requisition, though strongly called upon in the last memorial of the 21st of March, their high mightinesses have given no answer, nor signified any intention of complying therewith; and whereas by the non-performance of the clearest engagements, they desert the alliance that has so long subsisted between the crown of Great-Britain and the republic, and place themselves in the condition of a neutral power, bound to this kingdom by no treaty, every principle of wisdom and justice requires, that his majesty should consider them henceforward as standing only in that distant relation in which they have placed themselves; his majesty therefore having taken this matter into his royal consideration, doth, by and with the advice of his privy council, judge it expedient to carry into immediate execution those intentions which were formerly notified in the memorial presented by his ambassador on the 21st of March last, and previously signified in an official verbal declaration, made by lord viscount Stormont, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, to count Welderene, envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary from the republic, nearly two months before the delivery of the aforesaid memorial: for these causes his majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, doth declare, that the subjects of the United Provinces are henceforward to be considered upon the same footing with those of other neutral states not privileged by treaty; and his majesty doth hereby suspend, provisionally, and till further order, all the particular stipulations respecting the freedom of navigation and commerce, in time of war, of the subjects of the states general, contained in the several treaties now subsisting between his majesty and republic, and more particularly those contained in the marine treaty between Great-Britain and the

United Provinces, concluded at London, Dec. 11, 1674.

From a humane regard to the interests of individuals and a desire to prevent their suffering by any surprise, his majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, doth declare, that the effect of this his majesty's order shall take place at the following terms, viz.

In the Channel and the North sea, twelve days after the date hereof.

From the Channel, the British seas, and the North sea, as far as the Canary islands inclusively, either in the ocean or Mediterranean, the term shall be six weeks from the aforesaid date.

Three months from the Canary islands as far as the equinoctial line or equator.

And lastly, six months beyond the said line or equator, and in all other parts of the world, without any exception or other more particular description of time and place.

NEWS-PAPER CUTTINGS.

March 16. Lord Hillsborough begins to discover that he knows a little of the disposition of the people of Ireland, though lately so much exiled from thence, as he did of the Americans, when he undertook to manage that country. His lordship, having gratified a few leading people in the Irish parliament, will do more work his wilful time it did when he ratified Bernard Hutchinson and Galloway, and a few other patriots of North America. The people of the people, his lordship finds, with think, and if necessary act for themselves in Ireland, as they have done in America, and success will most probably attend their undaunted exertions. Let his lordship now turn his thoughts to what may be his station in that hour of tribulation which now draweth near. All the base fulsome flattery of his wretched, low sycophants, will then avail nothing; he hath slipped his head out of the cord, but his unconquerable vanity leading him to cover the name of *the first of Hillsborough*, he has voluntarily got the noose in again, and all his old conduct, which lost us thirteen rich provinces, the Caraib main, and all Rome from in the mind of the people. It hath been noticed, that his lordship bears of his sword being the same with that of lord George Germain's, "*Ne tentes aut perfice.*" But perhaps, both he and lord George, may have reason to wish they never had attempted.

DUBLIN, *February* 26.

Last Wednesday came on at the court of king's bench, the trial of Mr. Ambrose Lesi, tailor, for assaulting R. Swan, Esq. M. P. when the jury after a full hearing of the merits, brought in their verdict guilty, and the court was pleased to fine Mr. Lee TEN GUINEAS. John 14

The court of K. B. on a recent trial, has settled the price of beating members of parliament at ten guineas each; in the same manner as lord Mansfield has settled the price of East India revolutions and murder at one thousand. The cost of beating the whole house of commons now, a correspondent informs us, is exactly *three thousand guineas.*

April 2. The martial spirit diffused throughout this kingdom, seems every day to gather strength, and the gallant patriotic flame glows with unremitting ardour. No less than five new corps have been embodied since the first of January last, under leaders as distinguished for their readiness in their country's cause, as for their good sense, and personal courage. The armourers are every where at work, cannon is casting, and a number of camp equipages are actually making in this city for the volunteer army.

BARBADOS, *June* 10.

On Tuesday last arrived an express from St. Lucia, to admiral Rodney, he informs that the French fleet had refitted and put to sea. Same day arrived the Cyclops frigate from a cruize, she gave an account of seeing a very large fleet, supposed to be Spaniards; on this information the admiral got under weigh with 18 sail of the line and immediately proceeded in quest of them.

BALTIMORE, *June* 29.

Last week about 50 sail of great and small vessels appeared in the North river, nearly opposite colonel Phillips's, from hence it was concluded that Sir Harry intended to attack West Point; in consequence of which the militia of this county were called out, who appeared at their respective places of rendezvous with great alertness. We have since heard that most of the vessels have fallen down the river. The thought this movement was made in order to facilitate their burning plan in New-Jersey. Though they burnt the small town of Springfield, they paid dearly for it, having lost in killed and wounded, by the best accounts we can collect, from 500 to 700 men.

TRENTON, *July* 5.

EXTRACT from GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, June 26, 1780.

"The commander in chief requests general Greene and all the officers and men under his command, to accept his warmest thanks for the [illegible] conduct and [illegible] the enemy in their advance to Springfield the 23d instant. The regiment of colonel Angell, from its situation, had an opportunity of more particularly distinguishing itself, and is entitled to particular notice.

"The general has observed with the highest satisfaction that the behaviour of the troops upon every late occasion, has exhibited signal proofs how much may be expected from their valour, improved as it now is by discipline, and affords the happiest presage of success in our future operations."

Since our last, returned to this place, major-general Dickinson,—the enemy having evacuated the state, the general, at the request of his excellency the commander in chief, marched the militia to Elizabeth-town, and destroyed those works which the enemy had erected at and near the old point;—which service being performed, he dismissed them with great reputation.

We have the pleasure to inform the public, that the loss sustained by the militia, in the two late excursions of the enemy into this state, does not exceed ten killed, forty wounded, and ten prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 12.

Yesterday arrived here captain M'Clanaghan, in a short passage from St. Eustatia, by whom we learn, that the French and Spanish fleet, in the West Indies, consists of 36 sail of the line besides frigates; and that a part of them had blocked up the British fleet at St. Lucia, and it is expected in St. Eustatia, that before long they would have possession of most of the English islands.

List of Spanish ships of war arrived at Martinique.

First division, commanded by Don Michael Joseph Sollano, St. Louis, 80 guns; St. Francisco de Paula, 74; St. Augustino, 74; Gallardon, 74; Arrogants, 74; Aiguile, 64.

Second division, commanded by Don John Thorsola, St. Nichola, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Vallalune, 74; St. Francisco Dafiss, 74; Guerriero, 74; Dragon, 60.

Frigates, Rolana, 32 guns; St. Cæcilia, 36; Anna Louisa, 26.

Sloops of war, St. Giles, 10 guns; [illegible] 10.

130 transports, 19 of which mount from 30 to 40 guns; and 12,000 troops commanded by Don Victoriano de Navarro.

RICHMOND, *July* 12.

By a letter from Hillsborough, dated July 5, we are informed the enemy have not been higher up the country than the Wax Saws; they have retreated to Camden, and are entrenching themselves. The militia of North Carolina turn out almost to a man, they have 1000 men at Cross creek, and as many more ready at a minute's warning. The Maryland line, Harrison's artillery, and Virginia troops with militia, will make 5000 more. General Rutherford routed a strong party of tories near Catawba, and has killed sixty of them, and taken three hundred prisoners.

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 21.

A paragraph in the Pennsylvania Evening Post mentions, that an express arrived in Philadelphia the 16th inst. with an account of the arrival of the French fleet at Newport, Rhode-Island, on the evening of the 10th instant.

WHEREAS I made over a tract of land, lying in Little Choptank river, in Dorchester county, to William Steele, for which I received his bond, which he never discharged, and who since died insolvent; therefore, though this public notice, that I intend a petition the general assembly for an act to pass, confirming my title to the said tract of land.

ROBERT WATSON.

THERE is got on the plantation of Robert Lawson, in Charles county, taken up as a stray, a small iron grey MARE, 12 hands high, with tail and hanging mane, appears to be about three years old, branded on the near buttock R. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges.

Frederick county, [illegible]

WHEREAS the subscriber [illegible] warrant out of the land [illegible] year 1773, which warrant was [illegible] certificate returned to the land-office [illegible] name of Hill in the Middle [illegible] 200 acres of said land, [illegible] quisites compiled with; but before the [illegible] d patent, he was under the necessity of [illegible] an action of trespass and ejectment, which [illegible] are therefore to give public notice, that [illegible] shall have been advertised eight weeks, [illegible] tends to apply to the general assembly [illegible] to pass, to direct the register of the land [illegible] issue a patent to enable him to prosecute the [illegible] suit, in as good and [illegible] said patent had issued.

JOHN [illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given, [illegible] subscriber intends to apply to the [illegible] assembly of the state of Maryland, [illegible] for recording and enrolling a deed [illegible] and sale from John Stocker, [illegible] Joshua Doncho, for conveying and [illegible] that tract or parcel of land lying [illegible] called Worcester Little which has [illegible] been recorded and [illegible] laws of this state.

Patapsco Hill, June [illegible]

TO THE GOLD

A COPPER STILL, containing between 4 and 500 gallons; 1 ditto 40 gallons, with a pewter worm; 1 ditto 40 gallons, with a copper worm; 1 copper of 40 gallons; 1 pewter worm that will [illegible] near three weeks; 1 worm tub; 10 [illegible] tubs, with tops, will hold 200 gallons [illegible] which by putting a proper head to [illegible] make exceeding good cider casks; a [illegible] mashing troughs and old iron. For [illegible] ply to

JOHN GALLOWAY.

Prince-George's county, May 16, [illegible]

A PETITION will be offered to the [illegible] assembly, after the notice [illegible] being given eight weeks, for an act to [illegible] recording and to give effect from the [illegible] deed executed in this county, by Matthew [illegible] and Margaret his wife, to John Hamme[illegible] trust of land lying in the aforesaid county [illegible]

JOHN HAMMETT.

TREASURY OFFICE, July [illegible]

IN virtue of an act of assembly, entitled [illegible] act to enable the treasurer of the [illegible] shore to draw and sell bills of exchange [illegible] an emission of bills of credit, if necessary, [illegible] of EXCHANGE, at forty days [illegible] on the treasurer of Maryland in Europe, at [illegible] selling, and will continue to sell, at the [illegible] office in Annapolis, until the 5th of August [illegible] not less than forty five for one on the [illegible] money, turned into currency at the exchange [illegible] £. 166 13 4 for £100 sterling.

TH HARWOOD, treas. W. [illegible]

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young country born [illegible] LATTO FELLOW, who has [illegible] the small pox; or he would be exchanged [illegible] likely boy, with a proper allowance for the [illegible] fference. Enquire of the printer.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber at his quarter near the city of Annapolis, on the night of the twentieth day of February, a chesnut sorrel MARE, about fifteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old this spring, has a star and snip on her nose, one hind white, branded on the near buttock C D, trots and gallops, and carries her head when very low. Any person who will give information, or secure the said mare so that the owner may have her again, shall receive one hundred dollars, and if brought home one hundred and fifty dollars, and any person securing the thief so as he may be brought to justice, shall receive a reward of one hundred dollars, paid by

WILLIAM WATSON.

THERE is on the plantation of [illegible] Lanham, near Bladensburg, in Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a bay HORSE, about 14 hands and [illegible] high, branded W on the near buttock [illegible] and star. The owner may have him on proving property and paying charges.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the Post-Office in Church-Street.